OCTOBER 7.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Thirty persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:—

"Eocene Mollusca of the State of Texas." By Prof. Angelo Heilprin.

"The Fossils of the Orizaba Marble of Mexico." By Prof. Angelo Heilprin.

The Publication Committee reported in favor of publishing a paper entitled "On the Influence of Previous Pregnancies on Offspring," by Charles Morris, in a medical journal to be selected by the author.

Beroe on the New Jersey Coast.—PROF. LEIDY exhibited drawings of a Beroe, which he had observed in considerable numbers in Little Egg Harbor, at Beach Haven, N. J., the end of last August. In swimming, it ranged from an inch to about four inches in length; the larger ones being red, the smaller ones much paler or even colorless, while occasionally some of intermediate size appeared yellowish. It was compressed cylindrical, prominently ribbed, domed at top and truncate at the mouth. Specimens caught and kept in a dish became shorter, proportionately broader and to a variable degree more bulging above. The ciliated ribs, or ambulacra, were variably prominent and the intervals variably concave or convex in accordance with the contractile movements of the body and the projection of the ribs. The mouth was elliptical and as wide as the body, but contractile so as to become narrower. All the ribs extended from the summit of the dome to the margin of the mouth. The coloring was superficial and especially well marked in the course of the ambulacral vessels and their lateral ramifications. The endoderm was colorless, as were also the lateral gastric vessels beneath it.

Several individuals were taken with masses of colorless jelly in the stomach, seemingly portions of *Cyanea arctica*, fragments of which occurred abundantly on the open sea coast in the vicinity.

The summit of the body of the Beroe, the seat of the sense organs, appeared specially sensitive, as on near approach of an instrument without touching, it would suddenly retract and become depressed. At night, on irritation of the Beroe, it displayed brilliant bands of light with iridescent hues streaming along the ribs, but not elsewhere.

The New Jersey Beroe is probably the same as that found on the New England coast, described by Agassiz as *Idyia roseola* (Contrib. pl. I, figs. 1, 2); very like the *Beroe ovata*, of the Mediterranean, of Chun, (Die Ctenophoren des Golfes von Neapel, pl. xiv, fig. 1),

which seems to accord with the *B. Forskalii* of the Règne Animal, pl. 56, fig. 1, but not that of the latter author.

Eschscholtz describes *Beroe ovata*, from the West Indian seas, as a large colorless species with only two of the ribs reaching the mouth, (System der Acalephen, p. 36.)

The aboral view of our Beroe is like that given of *B. Forskalii* in the Règne Animal, fig. 1b, and those of *Idyia roseola*, fig. 99 and *Idyiopsis Clarkii* fig. 102, in the Contributions of Agassiz.

OCTOBER 14.

Mr. CHARLES P. PEROT in the chair.

Twenty-six persons present.

OCTOBER 21.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Eighty-three persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:—

"Note on the soft parts and dentition of Stomatella." By H. A. Pilsbry.

"Notes on some Entozoa." By Joseph Leidy.

OCTOBER 28.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Ninety-one persons present.

The death of Prof. Wenzel Gruber, a correspondent, was announced.

A paper entitled "An attempt to illustrate some of the primary laws of Mechanical Evolution," by John A. Ryder, was presented for publication.

Messrs Chas. S. Welles and Thomas B. Harned and Miss Ida Keller, Ph. D. were elected members.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel of Jena and Prof. Edw. L. Greene of Berkeley, Cal. were elected correspondents.

The following were ordered to be printed:—